

And in Ohio, Fran Ryan, a Columbus city councilwoman, is given a chance to beat incumbent Sam Devine in the 12th District. An independent candidate, Kathleen Harroff, also is running for the Senate from Ohio.

Women are still involved in House primaries in Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maryland—where Gladys Spellman, a Democrat, is given a good chance to succeed Hogan.

Among incumbents, Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) is considered facing the toughest primary battle. Her opponent is Denver schoolboard member Frank Southworth and busing is the issue. That vote comes Sept. 10.

Mrs. HOLT, Mr. Speaker, August 26 has been proposed as a day of recognition for American women and their efforts to achieve social, civil, economic, and political equality in our land. It will commemorate the 54th anniversary of the passage of the 19th amendment giving American women the right to participate in the selection of their elected officials.

Women have contributed so much to our country and its development; their contribution is increasing as they enter every profession confident that they are able to contribute. Particularly, I am gratified that I have never been subject to any discrimination in this House, where men and women work together as colleagues on matters of the gravest consequence to our country.

Mr. Speaker, equality never arises because some legislation is enacted; true equality lies in the heart of the people. I believe the American people are in accord on the subject of recognizing the intelligence, talent, and ability of women, and I urge my colleagues to join me in wholehearted support of Women's Equality Day.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. EDWARDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1105), as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE LEGISLATION

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 12113) to revise and restate certain functions and duties of the Comptroller General of the United States and for other purposes as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, This Act may be cited as the "General Accounting Office Act of 1974."*

#### TITLE I—STATISTICAL SAMPLING PROCEDURES IN THE EXAMINATION OF VOUCHERS

Sec. 101. Subsection (a) of the Act entitled "An Act to permit the use of statistical sampling procedures in the examination of vouchers", approved August 30, 1964 (31 U.S.C. 82b-1(a)), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Whenever the head of any department or agency of the Government or the Commissioner of the District of Columbia determines that economies will result therefrom, such agency head or the Commissioner may prescribe the use of adequate and effective statistical sampling procedures in the examination of disbursement vouchers not exceeding such amounts as may from time to time be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States; and no certifying or disbursing officer acting in good faith and in conformity with such procedures shall be held liable with respect to any certification or payment made by him on a voucher which was not subject to specific examination because of the prescribed statistical sampling procedure, so long as such officer and his department or agency have diligently pursued collection action to recover the illegal, improper, or incorrect payment in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General shall include in his reviews of accounting systems an evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of procedures established under the authority of this Act."

#### TITLE II—AUDIT OF TRANSPORTATION PAYMENTS

Sec. 201. Section 322 of the Transportation Act of 1940 (49 U.S.C. 66) is amended—

(1) by striking out the first sentence of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "Payment for transportation of persons or property for or on behalf of the United States by any carrier or forwarder shall be made upon presentation of bills therefor prior to audit by the General Services Administration, or by any other executive agency designated by the Administrator of General Services to conduct such audit (pursuant to regulations prescribed by him) in cases involving transportation outside the continental United States or in other exceptional cases. The right is reserved to the United States Government to deduct the amount of any overcharge by any carrier or forwarder from any amount subsequently found to be due such carrier or forwarder. The provisions of this subsection shall not affect the authority of the General Accounting Office to make audits in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 41), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 65).";

(2) in the second proviso of subsection (a), by striking out "cognizable by the General Accounting Office" and by striking out "received in the General Accounting Office" and inserting in lieu of the latter "received in the General Services Administration or an executive agency designated by the Administrator of General Services."; and

(3) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively, and by inserting the following new subsection (b):

"(b) Nothing in subsection (a) hereof shall be deemed to prevent any carrier or forwarder from requesting the Comptroller General to review the action on his claim by the General Services Administration or an executive agency designated by the Administrator of General Services. Such request shall be forever barred unless received in the General Accounting Office within six months (not including any time of war) from the date the action was taken or within the periods of limitation specified in the second proviso in subsection (a) of this section, whichever is later."

Sec. 202. (a) Incident to the transfer of functions pursuant to the amendments made by section 201 of this Act, there shall be transferred to such agency such records, property, personnel, appropriations, and other funds of the General Accounting Office as the Comptroller General and the

Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall jointly determine after consultation with the Administrator of General Services and, with respect to personnel, with the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission.

(b) Personnel transferred pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall not be reduced in classification or compensation for one year after such transfer, except for cause. After such one year period, each person transferred pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the provisions of section 5337 of title 5, United States Code, as if such person had continued to be an employee of the General Accounting Office.

Sec. 203. The transfer of functions pursuant to the amendments made by section 201 of this Act shall be fully effected not later than July 1, 1977, or at such earlier time as is agreed upon by the Comptroller General and the Administrator of General Services. Notice of the effective date of the transfer shall be published in the Federal Register not less than thirty days in advance thereof. No transfer of personnel pursuant to this title shall be effected prior to July 1, 1975.

#### TITLE III—AUDIT OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUND ACTIVITIES

Sec. 301. (a) The (1) operations and funds (including central funds) of nonappropriated fund and related activities authorized or operated by an executive agency to sell merchandise or services to military or other Government personnel and their dependents, such as the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Navy Exchanges, Marine Corps Exchanges, Coast Guard Exchanges, Exchange Councils of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, commissaries, clubs, and theaters, (2) systems of accounting and internal controls of such funds and activities, and (3) any internal or independent audits or reviews of such funds and activities shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be subject to review by the Comptroller General of the United States in accordance with such principles and procedures and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. The Comptroller General and his duly authorized representatives shall have access to those books, accounts, records, documents, reports, files, and other papers, things, or property relevant to funds and activities within this subsection as are deemed necessary by the Comptroller General.

(b) When required by the Comptroller General for such nonappropriated fund and related activities with gross receipts from sales of more than \$100,000 a year as he may designate by class, or upon specific request of the Comptroller General in any other case, each executive agency shall furnish promptly a copy of the annual report of any nonappropriated fund or related activity referred to in subsection (a). If such information is not included in any activity's annual report, such agency shall also furnish a statement showing the yearly financial operations, financial condition, and cash flow, and such other annual information relating to the activity as may be agreed upon by the Comptroller General and the head of the executive agency concerned.

#### TITLE IV—EMPLOYMENT OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

Sec. 401. The Comptroller General may employ experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not in excess of the maximum daily rate prescribed for GS-18 under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. However, ten such experts or consultants may be employed for periods

not in excess of three years, at rates (or the daily equivalent thereof) not in excess of the rate prescribed for Executive level V under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

#### TITLE V—GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 501. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Comptroller General shall have exclusive custody and control over the General Accounting Office Building, including the operation, maintenance, repairs, alterations, and assignment of space therein. The Comptroller General and the head of any Federal agency may enter into agreements for space to be occupied in the General Accounting Office Building by such agency at such rates as may be agreed upon. Amounts received by the General Accounting Office pursuant to such agreements will be deposited to the appropriation initially charged for providing operation, maintenance, repair and alteration services with respect to such space.

#### TITLE VI—AUDIT OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

##### AMENDMENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT CORPORATION CONTROL ACT

SEC. 601. The Government Corporation Control Act is amended as follows:

(1) Section 105 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 850) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "Effective July 1, 1974, each wholly owned Government corporation shall be audited at least once every three years."

(2) Section 106 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 851) is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "A report of each audit conducted under section 105 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than six and one-half months following the close of the last year covered by such audit."

(3) Section 202 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 857) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "Effective July 1, 1974, each mixed-ownership Government corporation shall be audited as provided herein at least once in every three years."

(4) Section 203 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 858) is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "A report of each audit conducted under section 202 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than six and one-half months following the close of the last year covered by such audit."

##### AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

SEC. 602. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act is amended as follows:

(1) Section 17(b) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 1827(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "The Corporation shall be audited at least once in every three years."

(2) Section 17(c) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 1827(c)) is amended by striking out the first and second sentences and inserting in lieu thereof "A report of each audit conducted under subsection (b) of this section shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than six and one-half months following the close of the last year covered by such audit."

##### AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

SEC. 603. Section 513 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (52 Stat. 76; 7 U.S.C. 1513) is amended by striking out all after the first sentence.

##### AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1968

SEC. 604. Section 107(g) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1707(g)) is amended by—

(1) adding the following new sentence at the end of subparagraph (1): "Such audit shall be made at least once every three years."; and

(2) striking out the first sentence in subparagraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "A report of each such audit shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than six and one-half months following the close of the last year covered by such audit."

##### AMENDMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1945

SEC. 605. Section 17 of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 (60 Stat. 801) is amended by striking out "annual audit" in the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "audit".

#### TITLE VII—REVISION OF ANNUAL AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

##### AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

SEC. 701. Section 109(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 756(e)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) (1) As of June 30 of each year, there shall be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts any surplus in the General Supply Fund, all assets, liabilities, and prior losses considered, above the amounts transferred or appropriated to establish and maintain said fund.

"(2) The Comptroller General shall make audits of the General Supply Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 and make reports on the results thereof."

##### AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958

SEC. 702. That part of the second sentence of section 1307(f) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1537(f)) which precedes the proviso is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary shall maintain a set of accounts which shall be audited by the Comptroller General in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950."

##### AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FUND

SEC. 703. Section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for financing the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and for other purposes" (31 U.S.C. 181d) is amended by striking out "the General Accounting Office" and all that follows thereafter to the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof "the Comptroller General in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950."

##### AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE VETERANS' CANTEEN SERVICE

SEC. 704. Section 4207 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "§ 4207. Audit of accounts

"The Service shall maintain a set of accounts which shall be audited by the Comptroller General in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950."

##### AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION INSURED LOAN PROGRAM

SEC. 705. Section 432(b) (2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1082(b) (2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) maintain with respect to insurance under this part a set of accounts, which shall be audited by the Comptroller General in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950, except that the transactions of the Commissioner, including the settlement of insurance claims and of claims for payments pursuant to section 428, and transactions related thereto and vouch-

ers approved by the Commissioner in connection with such transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all accounting and other officers of the Government."

##### AMENDMENT TO THE HOUSING ACT OF 1950

SEC. 706. Section 402(a) (2) of the Housing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 78; 12 U.S.C. 1749a(a) (2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) maintain a set of accounts which shall be audited by the Comptroller General in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950: *Provided*, That such financial transactions of the Administrator as the making of loans and vouchers approved by the Administrator in connection with such financial transactions shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government."

##### AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

SEC. 707. Section 209(b) (2) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1789(b) (2)) is amended by striking out "annually".

##### AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO AUDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SEC. 708. Section 309(c) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking out the third sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "the Comptroller General shall audit the activities of the Government Printing Office at least once every three years and shall furnish reports of such audits to the Congress and the Public Printer."

#### TITLE VIII—LIMITATION OF TIME ON CLAIMS AND DEMANDS

SEC. 801. Effective one year after enactment of this Act, section 1 of the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061; 31 U.S.C. 237), is amended by striking out "ten full years" and inserting in lieu thereof "six years".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12113, the bill to revise and restate certain functions and duties of the Comptroller General of the United States, was reported unanimously from the Committee on Government Operations. This bill was introduced at the Comptroller General's request. The committee made certain revisions which we believe improve the bill. Essentially, its purpose is to adjust the Comptroller General's audit functions to effect a more productive use of resources in the General Accounting Office. I will summarize the provisions of the bill briefly by title.

Title I amends existing law to remove the \$100 limitation on the amount of disbursement vouchers subject to agency audit by statistical sampling techniques. The Comptroller General is authorized to prescribe specific dollar limitations for each department or agency and will evaluate procedures so prescribed. The \$100 ceiling is out of date, and the amendment makes for more flexibility and more efficient audit operations.

Title II amends existing law to transfer from the GAO to the General Services Administration the functions of initial audit of transportation bills and the recovery of overcharges. The GSA, by statute, is the traffic manager agency for the Federal Government and maintains



a master tariff file. The Comptroller General will retain final audit responsibility, as he does with respect to other agencies.

Approximately 400 employees would be involved in the transfer of functions under title II. Some of those employees have expressed concern that their opportunities for job advancement and job security might be affected adversely. The committee has written specific provisions into the bill to allow ample time for advance planning and to protect employee rights and privileges. Up to 3 years are allowed for the transition. No personnel may be transferred before July 1, 1975. Employees who are transferred to the GSA will continue to have employment and other rights equivalent to those afforded had they remained in the GAO. The committee has assurances from the GAO, the GSA, and the OMB that careful consideration will be given to employee rights and privileges.

Title III authorizes the Comptroller General to audit nonappropriated fund activities such as military post exchanges and commissaries. It limits nonappropriated fund activities to those which sell merchandise or services to military or other Government personnel and their dependents; in other words, activities of the type that would be profitmaking in private industry. As the Members know, there have been some serious abuses in this area, and the GAO should have authority to audit such activities from time to time.

Title IV gives the Comptroller General continuity authority to employ experts and consultants. Under existing law, he must get this authority renewed each year. Also, this title would permit the Comptroller General to retain up to 10 experts or consultants, at executive level V, for periods not in excess of 3 years. This authority is similar to that given the Comptroller General in section 702 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Public Law 93-344.

Title V gives the Comptroller General custody over his own building. The General Services Administrator, who now has custody over the GAO building, would prefer to retain it. The committee resolved the issue by providing that the Comptroller General will have exclusive custody and control over his headquarters building, but any leasing of additional space for GAO, whether in Washington, D.C., or in the field, will continue to be handled by the GSA. Since the General Accounting Office is a part of the legislative branch, the committee action puts the GAO on the same footing with other legislative agencies, such as the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office.

At present, the GAO building has some other office tenants occupying approximately one-half of the building space. Upon enactment of the bill, the Comptroller General intends to continue contracting with GSA or private industry for needed custodial services. My own surmise is that with the continually increasing functions and responsibilities placed by the Congress in the Comptroller General's orbit, in the not too dis-

tant future he will need the entire building for his own organization. Consequently, although I sponsored the GSA legislation originally in the Congress and I am sympathetic to, and have supported, its efforts to centralize buildings management in the executive branch, I believe it is appropriate, in this case, to make an exception for the GAO as a legislative agency.

Title VI amends the Government Corporation Control Act and certain other statutes to require audits of Government corporations once every 3 years rather than annually.

Title VII makes certain revolving funds subject to audit at the discretion of the Comptroller General rather than on an annual basis.

The Comptroller General assures us that Government corporations and revolving funds will be audited more frequently than once every 3 years if the situation so requires.

Title VIII reduces from 10 years to 6 years the statute of limitations on the filing of claims with the GAO. The 6-year period conforms to the 6-year statute of limitations for the filing of claims against the Government in the courts. Annual savings of \$300,000 are estimated by the Comptroller General through reduced storage costs. The new time period will become effective 1 year after enactment of the bill, in order to provide a grace period for claimants who otherwise might be barred without adequate notice of the shorter period allowed for the presentation of claims.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12113 will enable the Comptroller General to do his job more effectively. He will be relieved of certain administrative audit functions, which properly should be lodged in the executive branch. He will acquire more flexibility to carry out his audit functions and to safeguard the integrity of the public business.

I urge the adoption of H.R. 12113.

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill as amended by the Committee on Government Operations. This bill was reported out unanimously by voice vote on August 15 from our committee. The committee held 2 days of hearings in June, and they are now in print.

As far as changes are concerned, we have tried to resolve all disagreements concerning the provisions of the bill. As the chairman has stated, we tried to update the authority of the Comptroller General. In doing so, we hope and feel that this bill is a necessary part of our effort here in this body to continue congressional authority.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 12113 as amended by the Government Operations Committee.

The committee ordered this bill reported by unanimous voice vote on August 15. We held 2 days of hearings in June—they are now in print—and as far as possible, have tried to resolve all disagreements concerning the provisions of the bill.

The bill updates various authorities of the Comptroller General. Basically, it is

designed to allow for more effective operations by the Federal Government's auditor and principal investigator for the Congress. This bill is a necessary part of our effort to revamp congressional authority and capabilities.

There are two points I believe deserve special mention:

The first concerns title II, which transfers responsibility for the primary audit of transportation payments from the General Accounting Office to the General Services Administration. As the chairman noted, this transfer involves approximately 400 employees who have expressed their concern to our committee that this might adversely affect their advancement opportunities and security. The committee, in response to these concerns, made several changes in the bill to protect the rights of these employees. We added a requirement that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Comptroller General consult with the Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission with regard to the proposed transfer of employees.

Also, we guarantee that transferred employees would not be reduced in pay or classification for 1 year after their transfer, except for cause, and thereafter would have longevity and other employee benefits under 5 U.S.C. 5337, to the same extent as if they had remained employees of the General Accounting Office. And finally, we prohibit the transfer for a period of 1 year to assure that adequate time is available for planning the transfer. We fully expect these changes to give the employees all of the protection possible under law and that these employees will be treated fairly by all parties involved.

The second point I would like to mention is that this bill transfers custody of the headquarters building of the General Accounting Office from the General Services Administration to the Comptroller General. We have made this transfer in order to stress the independence of the General Accounting Office from the executive branch. It was not our intent in any way to discredit or otherwise damage the Federal buildings fund established by Public Law 92-313. We consider the GAO to be a unique Federal institution and have agreed to this transfer because of its special independent relationship to all other Federal agencies as a result of its being the auditor of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 12113.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 12113, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXVII, the Chair will now put the question on each motion, on which further proceedings were postponed, in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 16425, H.R. 16102, and H.R. 14897, on which the yeas and nays were requested.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3 (b) (3), rule XXVII, the Chair announces he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on all the additional motions to suspend the rule on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

#### ANTI-INFLATION ACT OF 1974

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 16425, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 23, answered "present" 1, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 499]

#### YEAS—379

Abdnor	Burgener	Deaney
Adams	Burke, Calif.	Deilenback
Addabbo	Burke, Fla.	Dellums
Alexander	Burke, Mass.	Denholm
Anderson, Calif.	Burleson, Tex.	Dennis
Andrews, N.C.	Burton, Phillip	Dent
Andrews, N. Dak.	Butler	Darwinski
Annunzio	Byron	Devine
Archer	Camp	Dickinson
Arends	Carney, Ohio	Dingell
Armstrong	Carter	Donohue
Ashbrook	Casey, Tex.	Dorn
Ashley	Cederberg	Downing
Badillo	Chamberlain	Drinan
Bafalis	Chappell	Dulski
Baker	Chisholm	Duncan
Barrett	Clancy	du Pont
Baumgartner	Clark	Eckhardt
Bell	Clausen,	Edwards, Ala.
Bennett	Don H.	Edwards, Calif.
Bergland	Clawson, Del.	Eilberg
Bevill	Clay	Erlenborn
Biaggi	Cleveland	Esch
Blester	Cochran	Eshleman
Blackburn	Cohen	Evans, Colo.
Blatnik	Collier	Evans, Tenn.
Boggs	Collins, Ill.	Fascell
Boland	Conable	Findley
Bolling	Conlan	Fish
Bowen	Conte	Fisher
Brademas	Corman	Flood
Bray	Cotter	Flowers
Brennan	Coughlin	Flynt
Brown, Calif.	Cronin	Foley
Brown, Mich.	Culver	Ford
Brown, Ohio	Daniel, Dan	Forsythe
Brody, N.C.	Daniel, Robert	Fountain
Brough, Va.	W., Jr.	Fraser
Buchanan	Daniels,	Frelinghuysen
	Dominick V.	Frenzel
	Danielson	Frey
	Davis, S.G.	Fruehlich
	Davis, Wis.	Fulton
	de la Garza	Fuqua
		Gaydos

Gettys	Mallory	Sandman
Gibbons	Mann	Sarasin
Gilman	Maraziti	Sarbanes
Ginn	Martin, Nebr.	Scherle
Goodling	Martin, N.C.	Schneebeli
Grasso	Mathias, Calif.	Sebelius
Gray	Mathis, Ga.	Seiberling
Green, Oreg.	Matsunaga	Shipley
Green, Pa.	Mazzoli	Shoup
Griffiths	Meeds	Shriver
Grover	Melcher	Shuster
Gubser	Metcalf	Sikes
Gude	Mezvisky	Slack
Guyer	Michel	Skubitz
Haley	Millford	Slack
Hamilton	Miller	Smith, Iowa
Hammer-	Mills	Smith, N.Y.
schmidt	Minish	Snyder
Hanley	Mink	Spence
Hanrahan	Minshall, Ohio	Staggers
Hansen, Idaho	Mitchell, N.Y.	Stanton,
Hansen, Wash.	Mizell	J. William
Harsha	Moakley	Stanton,
Hastings	Mollohan	James V.
Hays	Montgomery	Steed
Hechler, W. Va.	Moorhead, Pa.	Steele
Heckler, Mass.	Morgan	Steiger, Ariz.
Heinz	Mosher	Steiger, Wis.
Henderson	Murphy, Ill.	Stephens
Hicks	Murphy, N.Y.	Stokes
Hillis	Murtha	Stratton
Hinsshaw	Myers	Stubblefield
Holifield	Natcher	Studds
Holt	Nelsen	Sullivan
Holtzman	Nichols	Symington
Horton	Nix	Talcott
Hosmer	Obevo	Taylor, Mo.
Howard	O'Hara	Taylor, N.C.
Huber	O'Neill	Teague
Hudnut	Owens	Thompson, N.J.
Hungate	Parris	Thomson, Wis.
Hunt	Pasman	Thone
Hutchinson	Patman	Thornton
Ichord	Patten	Tierman
Jarman	Pepper	Towell, Nev.
Johnson, Calif.	Perkins	Traxler
Johnson, Colo.	Pettis	Treen
Johnson, Pa.	Peyser	Udall
Jones, Ala.	Pickie	Ullman
Jones, N.C.	Pike	Vander Jagt
Jones, Okla.	Poage	Vander Veen
Jones, Tenn.	Podell	Vanik
Jordan	Powell, Ohio	Veysey
Karst	Preyer	Vigorito
Kastenmeier	Price, Ill.	Waggonner
Kazen	Price, Tex.	Waldis
King	Quie	Walsh
Kluczynski	Quillen	Wampler
Koch	Rallsback	Ware
Kuykendall	Randall	Whalen
Kyros	Rangel	White
Lagomarsino	Rees	Whitehurst
Landrum	Regula	Whitten
Latta	Reuss	Widnall
Leggett	Riegle	Wiggins
Lehman	Rinaldo	Wilson, Bob
Lent	Roberts	Wilson,
Litt	Robinson, Va.	Charles, Tex.
Lott	Robinson, N.Y.	Winn
Lujan	Rodino	Wolf
Luken	Roe	Wright
McClary	Rogers	Wyatt
McCloskey	Roncalio, Wyo.	Wylder
McCollister	Roncalio, N.Y.	Wylie
McCormack	Rooney, Pa.	Wyman
McDade	Rose	Yates
McEwen	Rosenthal	Yatron
McFall	Rostenkowski	Young, Fla.
McKay	Roush	Young, Ga.
McKinney	Roy	Young, Ill.
Macdonald	Runnels	Young, Tex.
Madden	Ruth	Zablocki
Madigan	St Germain	Zion
Mahon		Zwach

#### NAYS—23

Abzug	Harrington	Schroeder
Bingham	Helatoski	Stark
Burton, John	Kemp	Steelman
Collins, Tex.	Ketchum	Symms
Conyers	Landgrebe	Wilson,
Crane	Mitchell, Md.	Charles H.,
Goldwater	Moss	Calif.
Gonzalez	Roybal	
Gross	Ryan	

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Roussot

#### NOT VOTING—31

Anderson, Ill.	Brasco	Davis, Ga.
Aspin	Brotzman	Diggs
Beard	Carey, N.Y.	Glaimo

Gunter	Nedzi	Satterfield
Hanna	O'Brien	Stuckey
Hawkins	Pritchard	Van Deerlin
Hébert	Rarick	Williams
Hogan	Reid	Young, Alaska
Long, Md.	Rhodes	Young, S.G.
McSpadden	Rooney, N.Y.	
Mayne	Ruppe	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Mayne for, with Mr. Roussot against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Hanna.  
Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Davis of Georgia.

Mr. Glaimo with Mr. Long of Maryland.  
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Young of Alaska.

Mr. Satterfield with Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Brotzman.

Mr. Rarick with Mr. Hogan.

Mr. Diggs with Mr. Reid.

Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Aspin.

Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. Gunter with Mr. Heard.

Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Ruppe.

Mr. McSpadden with Mr. Williams.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RHODES). If he had been present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) (3), rule XXVII, the Chair announces he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on all the additional motions to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

#### AMENDING THE EMERGENCY DAY-LIGHT SAVING TIME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 16102, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 13, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 500]

#### YEAS—383

Abdnor	Arends	Bevill
Abzug	Armstrong	Biaggi
Adams	Ashbrook	Blester
Addabbo	Ashley	Blackburn
Alexander	Badillo	Blatnik
Anderson, Calif.	Bafalis	Boggs
Andrews, N.C.	Baker	Boland
Andrews, N. Dak.	Barrett	Bolling
Annunzio	Baumgartner	Bowen
Archer	Bell	Brademas
	Bennett	Bray
	Bergland	Breaux